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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

ORACLE AMERICA, INC., a Delaware corporation, and ORACLE INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION, a California corporation,

Plaintiff,

V.

CEDARCRESTONE, INC., a Delaware corporation.

Defendant

No. 12-cv-04626-NC

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR
DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
FOR:**

- (1) COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT;**
- (2) BREACH OF CONTRACT;**
- (3) UNFAIR COMPETITION; AND**
- (4) INTENTIONAL INTERFERENCE WITH PROSPECTIVE ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE.**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiffs Oracle America, Inc. (“Oracle America”) and Oracle International
 2 Corporation (“OIC”) (together “Oracle”) for their First Amended Complaint against Defendant
 3 CedarCrestone, Inc. (“CedarCrestone”) allege as follows based on their personal knowledge as
 4 for themselves, and on information and belief as to the acts of others:

5 **I. INTRODUCTION**

6 1. CedarCrestone was an Oracle “partner.” For roughly seven years, Oracle
 7 valued its relationship with CedarCrestone and worked with CedarCrestone for the benefit of
 8 mutual customers. Oracle has now learned that, all the while proclaiming itself a faithful Oracle
 9 partner, CedarCrestone instead used its partnership status and trust to misappropriate Oracle’s
 10 intellectual property. CedarCrestone profited from the intellectual property it took without
 11 permission by selling infringing, unauthorized software updates for Oracle’s PeopleSoft-branded
 12 software. It then cross-sold those customers into CedarCrestone’s other service offerings.

13 2. CedarCrestone’s infringement spanned several years. It created at least
 14 fifty unauthorized reproductions of Oracle’s PeopleSoft software in the form of “environments,”
 15 or installations of PeopleSoft applications. CedarCrestone then made further copies of these
 16 environments and used them to support multiple customers—conduct that no license allows.
 17 CedarCrestone relied upon these infringing environments to generate updates for PeopleSoft
 18 software. It then re-sold these updates at steep discounts to unsuspecting customers who simply
 19 thought they were getting—because CedarCrestone falsely advertised so—proper support
 20 authorized by Oracle through an Oracle partner.

21 3. CedarCrestone’s updates bear the tell-tale fingerprints of infringement.
 22 CedarCrestone regularly sold updates to PeopleSoft software that consisted almost entirely of
 23 Oracle’s copyrighted software code, complete with copyright notices and prohibitions against
 24 copying the code. CedarCrestone would regularly download Oracle’s own updates, authorized
 25 for use only by Oracle’s paying customers, from Oracle websites. CedarCrestone would then
 26 send copies of the downloaded file, only slightly modified, if at all, to multiple customers—even
 27 to customers with no rights to receive the Oracle updates. Even though it regularly copied
 28 Oracle’s code without permission as the basis for its updates, CedarCrestone would falsely claim

1 to its customers to have developed the updates independently.

2 4. CedarCrestone had access to Oracle's intellectual property because it was
 3 an individual PeopleSoft licensee and a long-time Oracle partner. Because CedarCrestone knew
 4 it could not legally copy, cross-use, and distribute Oracle's copyrighted software, it went to great
 5 lengths to conceal its activity from Oracle. Although CedarCrestone's partnership agreement
 6 with Oracle required CedarCrestone to proactively disclose any "actual, apparent, or potential
 7 violation" of the Ethics Code, including the misuse of Oracle's intellectual property,
 8 CedarCrestone never told Oracle that it made dozens of local copies of its own or its customers'
 9 PeopleSoft software, then cross-used those copies to support multiple customers. Although
 10 Oracle and CedarCrestone worked together closely on many joint projects, CedarCrestone admits
 11 that it did not disclose its improper reproduction, modification, and distribution of Oracle's
 12 PeopleSoft software to Oracle, presumably out of fear of jeopardizing its lucrative partner status
 13 with Oracle.

14 5. Further, upon information and belief, CedarCrestone monitored Oracle's
 15 very public litigation with rival SAP involving the same type of conduct alleged in this lawsuit.
 16 In the SAP litigation, SAP and its subsidiary TomorrowNow admitted to civil copyright
 17 infringement and TomorrowNow pled guilty to criminal copyright infringement for maintaining
 18 infringing copies of Oracle's PeopleSoft software on its systems, among other things. Despite
 19 the well-publicized allegations by Oracle, and the then-pending criminal investigation by the
 20 Department of Justice, CedarCrestone attempted to *buy* TomorrowNow from SAP in order to
 21 enhance CedarCrestone's own, similar support offering. At the time, CedarCrestone knew that
 22 the TomorrowNow assets likely included vast quantities of infringing intellectual property.
 23 When SAP shut down TomorrowNow, former TomorrowNow customers signed up for the same
 24 service from CedarCrestone they had received from TomorrowNow. Though it knew about the
 25 allegations directed to SAP and TomorrowNow, CedarCrestone nevertheless further copied and
 26 modified TomorrowNow's infringing software copies to support the former TomorrowNow
 27 customers, and perhaps others.

28 6. All along, CedarCrestone kept Oracle in the dark as to its actual support

offerings, posing as a loyal, honest partner. In late 2011, CedarCrestone sent Oracle a letter disclosing that it had downloaded software updates for one client which had no right to receive them. In the aftermath of the SAP litigation, which by then had resulted in a \$1.3 billion copyright infringement verdict against SAP, CedarCrestone intended the letter to assure Oracle. In the letter, CedarCrestone made clear (falsely) that it would stop any illegal practices if it discovered them. CedarCrestone never mentioned that its entire business model depended on the same type of illegal software copies and cross-use as CedarCrestone had disclosed and claimed to stop in the 2011 letter.

7. Oracle later obtained copies of certain software updates CedarCrestone had distributed to its clients. The updates showed, as a CedarCrestone corporate witness later confirmed under oath, that CedarCrestone made local copies of Oracle's copyrighted PeopleSoft software and continued to reproduce and modify those copies to support multiple other customers. Caught, CedarCrestone decided to shut down its PeopleSoft software update support business (also without telling Oracle) rather than defend it.

8. CedarCrestone used its partnership status with Oracle to attract customers to whom it could provide services using misappropriated software. In doing so, CedarCrestone interfered with Oracle's customer relationships and unfairly competed against Oracle. Oracle must now resort to the legal process to protect its intellectual property and ensure the integrity of its partnership network. This case is about stopping CedarCrestone's illegal conduct and compensating Oracle for the harm that conduct has caused.

II. THE PARTIES

9. Plaintiff Oracle America is a Delaware corporation duly authorized to do business in the State of California, with its principal place of business in Redwood City, California. Oracle America develops and licenses certain intellectual property, including copyrighted enterprise software programs, and provides related services. Oracle America is the successor, through Oracle USA, Inc., to PeopleSoft USA, Inc. ("PeopleSoft"). Oracle America is a subsidiary of Oracle Corporation.

10. Plaintiff OIC is a California corporation, with its principal place of

1 business in Redwood City, California. OIC owns and licenses certain intellectual property,
 2 including copyrighted enterprise software programs used around the world. Intellectual property
 3 rights formerly held by certain PeopleSoft entities were transferred to OIC as part of the
 4 acquisition of PeopleSoft by Oracle Corporation. OIC is the owner or exclusive licensee of the
 5 copyrights at issue in this action. OIC is a subsidiary of Oracle Corporation.

6 11. Defendant CedarCrestone is a Delaware corporation with its principal
 7 place of business in Alpharetta, Georgia. In 2011, CedarCrestone was acquired by Golden Gate
 8 Capital, an investment company with over \$12 billion of capital under its management. Until
 9 Oracle terminated the partnership, CedarCrestone was a member of the Oracle PartnerNetwork
 10 (“OPN”), having renewed its membership most recently in November 2011 by agreeing to the
 11 terms of the Oracle PartnerNetwork Worldwide Agreement (the “OPN Agreement”).

12 **III. JURISDICTION**

13 12. Oracle’s first cause of action arises under the federal Copyright Act,
 14 17 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq.* Accordingly, this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action
 15 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a).

16 13. Oracle’s fourth cause of action for unfair competition is substantial and
 17 related to its cause of action for copyright infringement. Accordingly, this Court has subject
 18 matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1338(b).

19 14. This Court has supplemental subject matter jurisdiction over Oracle’s
 20 second, third, and fifth causes of action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337 because they are so related
 21 to Oracle’s claims under federal law that they form part of the same case or controversy and
 22 derive from a common nucleus of operative facts.

23 15. CedarCrestone is subject to personal jurisdiction in California because it
 24 has committed wrongful intentional acts, expressly aimed at Oracle, which CedarCrestone knew
 25 or should have known is a resident of California. CedarCrestone also caused harm that it knew
 26 or should have known Oracle would suffer in Redwood City, California. CedarCrestone also
 27 agreed to personal jurisdiction in this District in contracts with Oracle, including the OPN
 28

1 Agreement and Full Use Distribution Agreement which Oracle alleges CedarCrestone breached.

2 **IV. VENUE**

3 16. Venue in this District is appropriate because CedarCrestone has agreed to
 4 personal jurisdiction and venue in this District in contracts with Oracle, including the OPN
 5 Agreement and Full Use Distribution Agreement which Oracle alleges CedarCrestone breached.

6 17. Venue in this District is also appropriate because CedarCrestone
 7 committed wrongful intentional acts, expressly aimed at Oracle, which CedarCrestone knew or
 8 should have known is a resident of this District. CedarCrestone also caused harm that it knew or
 9 should have known Oracle was likely to suffer in this District. As a result, CedarCrestone would
 10 be amenable to personal jurisdiction if this District were a separate state, and therefore venue in
 11 this District is appropriate pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a).

12 **V. INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

13 18. This action alleges, among other things, claims for copyright infringement.
 14 It is an intellectual property action and may be assigned on a district-wide basis pursuant to Civil
 15 L.R. 3-2(c).

16 **VI. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

17 **A. Oracle's Enterprise Software Applications And Support
 18 Materials**

19 19. Oracle is the world's leading supplier of enterprise hardware and software
 20 systems, and related technical support and consulting services for those systems. It is the first
 21 enterprise software company to receive J.D. Power & Associates' global certification for
 22 outstanding service and support based on measuring customer satisfaction worldwide. Oracle
 23 develops, manufactures, markets, distributes, and services software designed to help its
 24 customers manage and grow their business operations. Oracle's enterprise software and
 25 technology offerings include database, middleware, and applications software programs.

26 20. As is typical in the enterprise software industry, Oracle does not sell
 27 ownership rights to its software or related support products to its customers. Instead, Oracle's
 28 customers purchase licenses that grant them limited rights to use specific Oracle software

1 programs, with Oracle retaining all copyright and other intellectual property rights in these
 2 works. In addition, licensed customers can, and typically do, purchase technical support services
 3 related to the purchased software licenses. Those services include limited rights to use product
 4 improvements to the software programs the customers have expressly licensed from Oracle and
 5 have the right to use for purposes authorized by Oracle. Product improvements include tax and
 6 regulatory updates, bug fixes, and patches.

7 **B. Both Oracle And CedarCrestone Provide Support Services For**
8 Oracle's PeopleSoft-Branded Enterprise Software Applications

9 21. In the world of enterprise software applications, revenue typically comes
 10 from three categories of activities: (a) licensing of software applications; (b) consulting relating
 11 to the implementation and operation of licensed software applications; and, (c) support services
 12 related to keeping the software applications updated and upgraded.

13 22. Oracle's PeopleSoft family of applications includes PeopleSoft Human
 14 Resources Management Software ("HRMS"), also known as Human Capital Management;
 15 PeopleSoft Financials and Supply Chain Management ("FSCM"), also known as Financials,
 16 Distribution and Manufacturing; and PeopleSoft Student Administration, also known as Campus
 17 Solutions. Oracle's Lifetime Support Policy for the PeopleSoft family of applications includes
 18 access to Oracle's major product and technology releases, access to Oracle's online and
 19 telephone support, and access to product updates. Oracle's Lifetime Support Policy defines a
 20 period of time, for each version of each PeopleSoft application, during which Oracle commits to
 21 create new product updates for that application version. Product updates include tax and
 22 regulatory updates designed to ensure that Oracle's PeopleSoft customers can run payroll
 23 processes, generate year-end tax forms, and administer financial aid in compliance with evolving
 24 laws and regulations.

25 23. Although it now says it has discontinued its PeopleSoft tax and regulatory
 26 support services, up until recently CedarCrestone, like Oracle, provided support services for
 27 certain of Oracle's PeopleSoft family of applications. In doing so, CedarCrestone competed with
 28 Oracle for tax and regulatory update business by providing tax and regulatory update support to

1 customers who would typically pay Oracle for support services related to their licensed Oracle
 2 software.

3 24. Some of CedarCrestone's tax and regulatory update support customers
 4 continued to pay Oracle support. CedarCrestone claims that it generated updates for these
 5 customers by copying Oracle-issued, copyrighted, tax and regulatory updates for more recent
 6 releases of PeopleSoft software. CedarCrestone then modified those Oracle updates for
 7 distribution to customers on older Oracle releases. Other CedarCrestone customers discontinued
 8 their Oracle support. For these customers, CedarCrestone falsely claims that it generated all
 9 updates "independently," without reproduction of or reference to Oracle-issued updates.

10 25. CedarCrestone claims that its support services for PeopleSoft software
 11 included, at a minimum, tax and regulatory update support for (a) PeopleSoft HRMS customers
 12 no longer on Oracle support, called "Extend Support" or "Extended Tax Support";
 13 (b) PeopleSoft HRMS customers that continue to receive Oracle support, called "Retro Support"
 14 or "Retro Tax Support"; (c) PeopleSoft FSCM customers, called "1099 Support" and available
 15 both to customers no longer on Oracle support and customers that continue to receive Oracle
 16 support; and (d) PeopleSoft Student Administration customers that continue to receive Oracle
 17 support, called "Regs & Legs Support." CedarCrestone also claims that some customers who
 18 received tax and regulatory support from CedarCrestone also contracted for "break/fix support,"
 19 which may have included troubleshooting and customization of PeopleSoft software.

20 26. CedarCrestone describes the PeopleSoft offerings listed in paragraphs 23-
 21 25, as CedarCrestone's "Maintain Services." Maintain Services include tax and regulatory
 22 update support offerings for HRMS, tax and regulatory update support offerings for FSCM, tax
 23 and regulatory update support offerings for Student Administration, and break/fix support for
 24 any of these PeopleSoft applications.

25 **C. CedarCrestone Reproduces, Modifies, And Distributes**
 26 **Oracle's Copyrighted Software And Support Materials**
 27 **Without Authorization**

28 27. CedarCrestone admits that no agreement between Oracle and
 CedarCrestone authorized CedarCrestone's provision of Maintain Services.

1 28. CedarCrestone knows that licenses to PeopleSoft software provide only
 2 limited rights to reproduce, distribute, and modify the software because CedarCrestone *is a*
 3 *PeopleSoft licensee*. CedarCrestone's March 16, 2010 proposal to prospective customer The
 4 Oklahoma City Municipal Facilities Authority (the "OKC Proposal") states that "CedarCrestone
 5 is an Oracle client with more than 20 modules in production, across the following [PeopleSoft]
 6 application suites: Human Capital Management, Financial Management, Customer Relationship
 7 Management, and Enterprise Portal." And, as CedarCrestone admits, the terms of its license for
 8 PeopleSoft software prohibit CedarCrestone from providing software and support materials
 9 acquired for its own internal use to third parties, including its customers.

10 29. CedarCrestone has additional institutional knowledge of the restrictions
 11 contained in licenses for PeopleSoft products because "it has seen a lot of Oracle license
 12 agreements through the years," including license agreements provided by resellers of Oracle's
 13 PeopleSoft products.

14 30. Oracle's customer license agreements for the PeopleSoft software at issue
 15 in this case all contain restrictions on reproducing, distributing, creating derivative works from,
 16 accessing, and using the licensed software. One such restriction in an illustrative PeopleSoft
 17 license agreement states that the customer's licensed software may be used "solely for the
 18 Licensee's internal data processing operations." Many licenses specifically restrict the number
 19 of software copies that a licensee may make. These licensing restrictions help Oracle to protect
 20 its significant investment in research and development, which results in continuous enhancement
 21 of its products for the benefit of its customers.

22 31. CedarCrestone ignores these license restrictions when performing its
 23 Maintain Services. When CedarCrestone generates updates for its customers, it claims to act as a
 24 "designate" pursuant to the customer's PeopleSoft license, referencing specifically the language
 25 in CedarCrestone's own PeopleSoft license. However, PeopleSoft license agreements, including
 26 CedarCrestone's, typically specify that "[i]n no event shall a Designate have the right to
 27 (i) install the Software on a server or (ii) access the source code of the Software." If
 28 CedarCrestone is a "designate" (as it claims), then it may not create copies of Oracle's software

1 on CedarCrestone's computers or use Oracle's software to perform Maintain Services (as it did).

2 32. Although CedarCrestone knew of these and other license restrictions,
 3 CedarCrestone routinely made unauthorized copies of Oracle's software applications when
 4 providing its Maintain Services, as explained in further detail below, through actions including:
 5 (a) reproducing PeopleSoft software applications on CedarCrestone's own computer systems, or
 6 "local environments"; (b) reproducing PeopleSoft software by making copies of PeopleSoft
 7 environments without authorization; (c) creating derivative works by modifying installations of
 8 PeopleSoft software without authorization; (d) reproducing protected expression from Oracle's
 9 copyrighted software and support materials (including Oracle source code and schemas) without
 10 authorization; (e) distributing protected expression from Oracle's copyrighted software and
 11 support materials in the form of updates without authorization; (f) creating derivative works that
 12 embodied protected expression from Oracle's copyrighted software and support materials in the
 13 form of updates without authorization; and, (g) reproducing, modifying, and distributing
 14 infringing copies of Oracle software previously made by TomorrowNow, Inc.

15 1. **CedarCrestone unlawfully reproduces PeopleSoft
 16 application software**

17 *Environments*

18 33. CedarCrestone regularly installed entire PeopleSoft applications on its
 19 own computers, creating local environments. CedarCrestone has created at least fifty
 20 environments to support its Maintain Services for HRMS and Student Administration alone. A
 21 typical environment contains all or virtually all of the protectable expression found in PeopleSoft
 22 application software and in PeopleTools, Oracle's copyrighted utility software that serves as the
 23 "engine" for PeopleSoft applications.

24 34. CedarCrestone reproduces the Oracle software, in the form of local
 25 environments, present on its computer systems repeatedly when providing Maintain Services,
 26 including through creation of ephemeral copies of portions of an environment in RAM by virtue
 27 of running and interacting with the environment.

28 35. On information and belief, CedarCrestone creates additional, unlicensed

1 copies of these local environments whenever it creates backup copies of an environment and
 2 whenever it restores those copies.

36. CedarCrestone's local environments, and the additional copies
 4 CedarCrestone makes from them, infringe Oracle's copyrights. These local copies are not
 5 permissible copies of a customer's licensed software, under either the customers' licenses with
 6 Oracle or any agreement between Oracle and CedarCrestone. Nor could CedarCrestone employ
 7 a "service bureau arrangement" where CedarCrestone's own licensed software would support a
 8 customer's internal business operations, as CedarCrestone's PeopleSoft software license
 9 expressly forbids such arrangements.

37. Furthermore, some, and perhaps all, of CedarCrestone's local
 environments are not for the benefit of any particular customer, but instead support multiple
 customers. CedarCrestone supported customers Nike and Advanced Group from a shared
 environment. CedarCrestone also supported customers Hewitt (Rogers) and PMI from a shared
 environment. It also supported four other customers using a single, shared environment.
 CedarCrestone's tax and regulatory updates reveal the existence of at least five more shared
 environments on CedarCrestone's computer systems that CedarCrestone regularly used to
 support multiple customers. Because this kind of cross-use violates any potentially applicable
 PeopleSoft license, CedarCrestone's local environments infringe Oracle's copyrights on this
 independent basis.

38. CedarCrestone illegally supports multiple customers with even those of its
 local environments ostensibly dedicated to a single customer. By way of example, almost all of
 the local environments allegedly dedicated to individual CedarCrestone customers on Extended
 Tax Support were used to generate at least one tax and regulatory update for a different
 customer. No customer's license permits CedarCrestone to reproduce that customer's licensed
 PeopleSoft software to support a second customer.

39. Each creation of backup copies, ephemeral copies, and other additional
 copies of infringing environments is a further act of copyright infringement, because neither
 CedarCrestone nor its customers have authorization to reproduce infringing copies of Oracle

1 software.

2 40. CedarCrestone attempted to insulate itself from liability from its
 3 customers by obscurely (and incompletely) referencing its practice of supporting customers
 4 through shared environments in its Maintain Services offering. For example, in an October 22,
 5 2009 proposal to prospective customer Tucson Unified School District for “Regulatory update
 6 support for PeopleSoft HCM 8.8 and Financials 7.5” (“TUSD Proposal”) (admitted into evidence
 7 as *Oracle v. SAP* Trial Exhibit A-2046), CedarCrestone stated that it “[t]ypically . . . create[s] a
 8 new database [and sets up new copies of batch programs] for each Extended Tax client. . . . The
 9 only time we would not create a new database for each client is where we have more than one
 10 client whose support termination dates are identical and thus have identical demo databases.” As
 11 CedarCrestone knows, by virtue of its extensive access to Oracle’s software as a trusted Oracle
 12 partner, both the “demo database” and the “batch programs” contain substantial amounts of
 13 Oracle’s protected expression. This statement by CedarCrestone is misleading because it does
 14 not disclose CedarCrestone’s actual practice of sharing environments among customers, it does
 15 not reference or disclose the license prohibitions against this type of copying and cross-use, and
 16 it falsely implies that, by virtue of CedarCrestone’s partner status, Oracle has sanctioned the
 17 activity CedarCrestone does disclose. In fact, the copies of updates CedarCrestone distributed to
 18 its Maintain Services customers confirm far more than what this misleading disclosure
 19 suggested: CedarCrestone in fact did share local environments, not just for this one customer,
 20 but among multiple customers for several years as a standard part of CedarCrestone’s Maintain
 21 Services updates.

22 *Updates*

23 41. Most, if not all, Maintain Service updates generated and distributed by
 24 CedarCrestone contain exact copies of more than de minimis portions of protected expression
 25 from Oracle’s copyrighted software and support materials.

26 42. Many of the PeopleSoft files that CedarCrestone reproduced contained
 27 Oracle’s copyright notices and prohibitions against copying, such as:

```

1 ! ****
2 !
3 !           Confidentiality Information:
4 !
5 ! This module contains confidential and proprietary information
6 ! of Oracle; it is not to be copied, reproduced, or transmitted
7 ! in any form, by any means, in whole or in part, nor is it to
8 ! be used for any purpose other than that for which it is
9 ! expressly provided under the applicable license agreement.
10 !
11 ! Copyright (C) 2006 Oracle. All Rights Reserved.
12 !
13 ! ****
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9 43. CedarCrestone infringed Oracle's exclusive reproduction rights to
10 reproduce its copyrighted software and support materials because the updates that CedarCrestone
11 generated contained protected expression from an infringing environment. Neither
12 CedarCrestone nor its customers have any right to make further reproductions of infringing
13 copies of Oracle software.

14 44. CedarCrestone does not create, test, and package every Maintain Services
15 update for each customer using only non-infringing environments licensed to that customer. To
16 the contrary, CedarCrestone regularly generates its updates using environments and other Oracle
17 software and support materials licensed, if at all, to customers other than the receiving customer.
18 Each Maintain Services update is likely an infringing reproduction of Oracle software, as no
19 customer's license permits CedarCrestone to copy one customer's licensed software for the
20 benefit of additional customers.

21 45. On information and belief, CedarCrestone "copies and pastes" Oracle
22 source code when creating a Maintain Services update. CedarCrestone's updates contain
23 consistent typographical errors tending to indicate that CedarCrestone created the update once
24 and then subsequently reproduced it for distribution to multiple customers. Whenever
25 CedarCrestone creates an update for one customer by copying and pasting Oracle source code
26 from a second customer's licensed software, that update is an infringing reproduction because no
27 customer's license permits CedarCrestone to copy one customer's licensed software for the
28 benefit of additional customers.

46. CedarCrestone admits that comparing the code from one customer's licensed copy of PeopleSoft software to the code in another customer's licensed copy of PeopleSoft software violates intellectual property laws. On information and belief, CedarCrestone regularly performed code comparisons between copies of different customers' licensed copies of PeopleSoft software.

Downloads

47. CedarCrestone downloads Oracle's application software and updates from Oracle's support websites. For example, the initial step in CedarCrestone's methodology for providing support for customers that maintain Oracle support (Retrofit Support and Legs & Regs Support) is to download updates previously developed by Oracle from Oracle's password-protected customer support websites. While CedarCrestone has intimated that it makes a separate download for each customer, in actuality CedarCrestone downloads at most a few copies of each update, and certainly not a separate copy for each customer ultimately receiving derivative updates prepared from these downloads. CedarCrestone then modifies these downloads and distributes them as the tax and regulatory updates that CedarCrestone delivers to each of its customers on continued Oracle support.

48. No license or agreement authorizes CedarCrestone to download a single copy of an update for the benefit of multiple customers. As discussed above, customers' licenses specifically prohibit the customer (or its agents) from using software obtained pursuant to the license to support other parties. Likewise, CedarCrestone's status as an OPN member allowed CedarCrestone to receive login credentials to access Oracle's secure support website, but only for certain authorized uses. The OPN Agreement specifies, among other things, that CedarCrestone may not make Oracle property obtained through its OPN membership available to unauthorized third parties or to use this property for "any purpose other than as specified in the OPN policies." The OPN policies do not allow CedarCrestone to download a single copy of an update on behalf of multiple customers.

49. The Terms of Use, which restrict access and authorization to the Technical Support websites from which CedarCrestone downloaded the updates, also do not authorize

1 CedarCrestone to download a single copy of an update on behalf of multiple clients. For
 2 example, the Terms of Use state that materials downloaded from the website “may not be used to
 3 provide services for or to third parties and may not be shared with or accessed by third parties.”
 4 The Terms of Use further provide that: “the information contained in the Materials [available
 5 through the website] is the confidential proprietary information of Oracle. *You may not use,*
 6 *disclose, reproduce, transmit, or otherwise copy in any form or by any means the information*
 7 *contained in the Materials for any purpose*, other than to support your authorized use of the
 8 Oracle Programs for which you hold a supported licenses from Oracle, without the prior written
 9 permission of Oracle.” (emphasis supplied).

10 50. CedarCrestone knew its unlicensed downloading was wrong but attempted
 11 to hide it from Oracle. It never told Oracle it engaged in these practices, and affirmatively
 12 indicated it would not tolerate them if discovered. For example, in a letter dated August 19,
 13 2011 and directed to “Sir/Madam” at Oracle Corporation, CedarCrestone admitted that it
 14 delivered Oracle tax updates “obtained by CedarCrestone” to customer George Weston Bakeries
 15 “throughout the period from November 2008 to August 2011,” during which time George
 16 Weston Bakeries had no right to receive such updates. Any downloads of Oracle updates that
 17 CedarCrestone performed from November 2008 to August 2011 resulted in unauthorized
 18 reproduction of those updates.¹ Oracle relied on CedarCrestone’s confirmation in the letter that
 19 it understood that its conduct infringed on Oracle’s copyrights and, as a result, CedarCrestone
 20 had stopped the illegal activity disclosed in the letter, to mean that CedarCrestone would not
 21 engage in similar infringing conduct. Oracle learned for the first time through CedarCrestone’s
 22 corporate testimony that the George Weston Bakeries episode was not an isolated incident, but
 23 instead reflected a pervasive, ongoing course of illegal conduct.

24
 25
 26
 27 ¹ George Weston Bakeries is now known as Bimbo Bakeries. CedarCrestone has not explained
 28 how it obtained these Oracle-authored updates, including whether it used any customer login
 credentials to download the updates from Oracle’s website(s).

1 **2. CedarCrestone unlawfully creates derivative works
2 from Oracle's PeopleSoft application software and
2 support materials**

3 *Environments as infringing derivative works*

4 51. On information and belief, all of CedarCrestone's Maintain Services
5 updates for PeopleSoft software are designed to modify customers' PeopleSoft software.
6 Whenever CedarCrestone (or a CedarCrestone customer) applies or implements an update
7 CedarCrestone has generated to a PeopleSoft environment, the resulting, modified environment
8 is a derivative work.

9 52. A derivative work created by modifying an infringing environment is an
10 infringing derivative work. As discussed above, many, if not all, of CedarCrestone's local
11 environments for Maintain Services are infringing reproductions of PeopleSoft software. Neither
12 CedarCrestone nor its customers have any right to modify infringing copies of Oracle software.
13 Once CedarCrestone (or a CedarCrestone customer) applies a Maintain Services update to an
14 environment, that environment becomes an infringing derivative work.

15 53. For example, any more than de minimis modification to the shared
16 environment used to support Nike and Advanced Group would create an infringing derivative
17 work because the shared environment is itself an infringing copy of Oracle's PeopleSoft
18 software.

19 54. An update may itself be an infringing reproduction or an infringing
20 derivative work. When CedarCrestone (or a CedarCrestone customer) applies a more-than-de-
21 minimis modification to an environment, the result is an infringing derivative work.

22 *Updates as infringing derivative works*

23 55. As discussed above, most if not all Maintain Services updates contain
24 exact copies of Oracle's copyrighted source code, database schemas, or both. These Maintain
25 Services updates also frequently contain modifications to Oracle's copyrighted, protected
26 expression.

27 56. No license authorizes CedarCrestone to modify one customer's licensed
28 software and support materials for the benefit of any other customer. On information and belief,

1 CedarCrestone creates one Maintain Services update ostensibly for one customer and then
 2 reproduces protected expression from the modified code, through techniques such as cut and
 3 paste, to create Maintain Services updates for other customers. Because no applicable license
 4 allows such cross-use, the additional updates for other customers are infringing derivative works.

5 57. CedarCrestone has claimed multiple times, such as in the OKC Proposal,
 6 that its tax and regulatory updates for customers not on Oracle support (Extended Tax Support
 7 updates) “are developed independently by CedarCrestone” without using Oracle’s competing
 8 updates “as a starting point.” The actual updates produced by CedarCrestone prove that this
 9 claim is false.

10 58. For example, one of CedarCrestone’s Extended Tax Support updates
 11 includes changes to Oracle’s copyrighted source code to enable a specific type of transaction.
 12 Far from being developed without reference to Oracle’s previously released updates,
 13 CedarCrestone’s implementation tracked Oracle’s own implementation of this functionality so
 14 closely that CedarCrestone’s update and Oracle’s update created essentially identical bugs a clear
 15 indicator of software theft.

16 59. As another example, CedarCrestone has admitted that it delivered Oracle
 17 tax updates “obtained by CedarCrestone” to customer George Weston Bakeries “throughout the
 18 period from November 2008 to August 2011,” during which time George Weston Bakeries had
 19 no right to receive such updates. In other words, CedarCrestone did not generate updates for
 20 George Weston Bakeries “independently,” but instead “obtained” Oracle’s competing updates
 21 (by downloading them from Oracle’s password-protected customer support website) and then
 22 sold copies of Oracle’s own updates to this customer.

23 60. As a further example, CedarCrestone modified an Oracle-developed
 24 update to apply it to Oracle’s PeopleSoft HRMS 7.51 software (a process sometimes known as
 25 “retrofitting”). The CedarCrestone retrofit update contained a copy of Oracle’s source code from
 26 an Oracle-authored file found in a later version of the HRMS software, but that did *not* exist in
 27 HRMS 7.51 and was *not* in the Oracle update that CedarCrestone ostensibly modified. On
 28 information and belief, the reproduction of the source code from the later version of HRMS was

1 unauthorized, meaning that CedarCrestone's retrofit update was an infringing derivative work.

2 **3. CedarCrestone unlawfully distributes Oracle**
 3 **PeopleSoft application software and support materials**

4 61. CedarCrestone distributes its infringing Maintain Services updates to its
 5 customers. Every distribution of an infringing update is an act of unauthorized distribution in
 6 violation of Oracle's exclusive rights.

7 **4. CedarCrestone reproduced, distributed, and modified**
 8 **infringing materials received from TomorrowNow**

9 62. In 2008, well after Oracle's litigation against SAP and TomorrowNow had
 10 commenced, CedarCrestone attempted to buy TomorrowNow from SAP. CedarCrestone
 11 initiated this potential acquisition during Oracle's very public litigation alleging copyright
 12 infringement by SAP and TomorrowNow. At the time, CedarCrestone must have known that the
 13 Department of Justice was investigating TomorrowNow for criminal copyright infringement
 14 based on Oracle's allegations. Thus, CedarCrestone also must have known or suspected that
 15 former TomorrowNow customers had received infringing copies of Oracle software and support
 16 materials made by TomorrowNow.

17 63. Despite being on notice that former TomorrowNow customers possessed,
 18 and in all likelihood had installed and applied, infringing copies of Oracle software and support
 19 materials made by TomorrowNow into the customers' software, CedarCrestone nonetheless
 20 offered Maintain Services to at least fifteen former TomorrowNow customers. CedarCrestone
 21 continued to do so *after* TomorrowNow admitted to civil copyright infringement liability in
 22 September 2010 and *after* it later pled guilty to criminal copyright infringement in September
 23 2011 (in part for having maintained unauthorized copies of Oracle's PeopleSoft software on its
 24 systems to support these same customers). For at least seven of these former TomorrowNow
 25 customers, CedarCrestone created distinct environments. If CedarCrestone followed its own
 26 written protocols for creating these environments, CedarCrestone would knowingly have copied
 27 infringing reproductions of Oracle software and support materials onto its systems.
 28 CedarCrestone further modified these infringing copies, and regularly distributed fixes

1 containing portions of infringing code. CedarCrestone has further admitted that it has used
 2 infringing copies of TomorrowNow's infringing environments to create fixes for customers who
 3 had no association with TomorrowNow, such as the 6B_08 fix for Hitchiner Manufacturing
 4 generated using a copy of Baker Botts' TomorrowNow environment.

5 64. CedarCrestone's reproduction, distribution and modification of
 6 TomorrowNow's infringing environments and fixes derived from those environments constitute
 7 further acts of infringement, and derived from what CedarCrestone must have known or
 8 suspected to be criminally infringing copies of Oracle's software.

9 **D. CedarCrestone Has Benefited From Its Acts Of Copyright
 10 Infringement**

11 65. CedarCrestone's admitted, long-term, repeated, unauthorized reproduction
 12 and distribution of Oracle's intellectual property aided the success of CedarCrestone's support
 13 services offering. For example, in determining the price to charge for its Maintain Services,
 14 CedarCrestone's price varied from customer to customer depending on what other services that
 15 customer purchased from CedarCrestone. By using its Maintain Services as a lure to sell other
 16 products to its customers, CedarCrestone's ability to offer its Maintain Services added value to
 17 CedarCrestone's business beyond the profits that CedarCrestone gained directly from these
 18 services.

19 66. For example, CedarCrestone used its Maintain Services offering to sell
 20 CedarCrestone's "hosting" service. CedarCrestone claims to have over 600 copies of PeopleSoft
 21 applications on its servers in support of this separate "hosting" business, allegedly to support
 22 only forty-five customers. Oracle requested that CedarCrestone provide any contracts with its
 23 customers or Oracle that would authorize these local environments, but CedarCrestone has not
 24 even attempted to respond with respect to the vast majority of the forty-five customers to whom
 25 CedarCrestone claims to provide hosting services. At a minimum, many of these local
 26 environments likely exist as a revenue source for CedarCrestone as a result of CedarCrestone's
 27 infringing Maintain Services offering.

28 67. CedarCrestone also attempted to increase the scope of its Maintain

1 Services through the acquisition of TomorrowNow so that it could “cross sell” CedarCrestone’s
 2 “consulting and managed services” and hosting services to TomorrowNow’s customers.

3 68. As another example of how its illegal conduct benefitted CedarCrestone’s
 4 overall business, CedarCrestone used its “Client Successes” promotional materials to induce new
 5 customers to purchase services from CedarCrestone. CedarCrestone advertised George Weston
 6 Bakeries as one of its *only two* “Client Successes” up until at least September 4, 2012, despite
 7 having admitted to Oracle in August 2011 that for years CedarCrestone’s support of this
 8 customer had been based on illegal conduct. In these promotional materials, CedarCrestone
 9 asserted that it had provided George Weston Bakeries “lower cost development options . . . while
 10 providing the same level of development expertise and quality guarantees.”² In reality,
 11 CedarCrestone’s “lower cost development option” involved distributing illegal copies of updates
 12 developed by Oracle.

13 69. The TUSD Proposal explains at least one other way CedarCrestone
 14 benefits from this unauthorized cross-use of customer software: “The first update will be
 15 delivered to the client shortly after their database is ready. This update includes any recent
 16 changes that have *already been delivered* to our existing Extended Tax clients but do not yet
 17 exist in our new client’s database.” (emphasis in original) In other words, CedarCrestone creates
 18 these updates using some existing customer’s licensed Oracle software, which CedarCrestone
 19 apparently has copied and maintains for its own business purposes, then delivers these updates to
 20 later-acquired customers and sells that service as an incentive to sign up with CedarCrestone.
 21 The updates produced by CedarCrestone reveal that this practice was not isolated to TUSD, but
 22 rather represents an ongoing, pervasive course of conduct that spanned multiple products,
 23 customers, and years. These updates thus consist of copied, modified, and distributed Oracle
 24 software code. The ability to promise prospects a quick—though infringing—first deliverable
 25 (previously created and/or copied from another customer’s licensed software) helps get more

26
 27 2 See, e.g., Exhibit 2 to the Declaration of Jason McDonell in Support of Response in Support of
 Motion to Compel Discovery Concerning Third Party Support Provided by Oracle’s Partners,
 filed by SAP in *Oracle v. SAP*, 3:07-cv-1658, January 27, 2009, Dkt. No. 264-2.
 28

1 customers. Indeed, Tucson Unified School District purchased support services from
 2 CedarCrestone after receiving this proposal.

3 **E. CedarCrestone Has Actively Concealed Its Infringing Conduct
 4 From Oracle**

5 70. Given the importance to CedarCrestone of continuing to offer its Maintain
 6 Services, CedarCrestone has actively concealed from Oracle the infringing methodology it
 7 employs in offering the Maintain Services. Throughout the parties' partnership, no
 8 CedarCrestone executive disclosed to an Oracle counterpart that CedarCrestone created and
 9 cross-used copies of Oracle software to provide tax and regulatory updates and other support
 10 services. Consistent with this effort to shield its activities from Oracle, on February 26, 2008,
 11 Cal Yonker, president and CEO of CedarCrestone contacted Tyler Prince, an Oracle group vice
 12 president, stating that CedarCrestone was considering purchasing TomorrowNow and requesting
 13 to discuss with Oracle executives whether the acquisition would "be viewed in a negative light
 14 by Oracle." Among CedarCrestone's stated intentions in acquiring TomorrowNow was the
 15 opportunity to "[p]rofitably harvest existing contracts in a manner *complying with Oracle*
 16 *licensing rules.*" (emphasis supplied). In making this request, CedarCrestone led Oracle to
 17 believe that it was a responsible partner actively seeking to respect Oracle's intellectual property
 18 and, consistent with its contractual obligations, would proactively bring to Oracle's attention any
 19 potential violations of its agreements with Oracle.

20 71. CedarCrestone's representations in its correspondence regarding the
 21 contemplated acquisition of TomorrowNow were false and misleading. Nowhere in this request
 22 did CedarCrestone disclose that it offered its Maintain Services in a manner that involved
 23 multiple copies of Oracle's PeopleSoft software on CedarCrestone's computers, which
 24 CedarCrestone then cross-used to support multiple customers. Instead, CedarCrestone actively
 25 sought to create the (mis)impression that it would only offer services free from any copyright
 26 infringement and "complying with Oracle licensing rules."

27 72. Similarly, when Oracle responded to CedarCrestone's request stating that
 28 it would not discuss CedarCrestone's proposed TomorrowNow acquisition because the "assets"

1 in question were “at the heart of Oracle’s lawsuit against SAP and TomorrowNow,”
 2 CedarCrestone did not inform Oracle that it was already providing support to at least one former
 3 TomorrowNow customer and was in negotiations to provide services to at least two more of
 4 TomorrowNow’s customers. CedarCrestone also did not disclose that it provided that support
 5 for PeopleSoft customers in substantially the same manner as did TomorrowNow—which Oracle
 6 alleged constituted copyright infringement. Given the close similarity between CedarCrestone’s
 7 conduct and that alleged by Oracle against SAP and TomorrowNow, at the time CedarCrestone
 8 sent its email to Oracle it knew that Oracle would regard CedarCrestone’s conduct as infringing
 9 Oracle’s copyrights if Oracle knew the truth about how CedarCrestone provided its Maintain
 10 Services and proposed to expand them by virtue of its TomorrowNow purchase.

11 73. For years, CedarCrestone offered its Maintain Services to its customers
 12 without ever telling Oracle that it supported Oracle’s customers using local copies of Oracle’s
 13 copyrighted software, that it used a single, generic log-in credential to download updates that it
 14 either passed on to customers or modified and distributed to them, that it cross-used generic
 15 copies of Oracle’s copyrighted software to support multiple customers, or that it used all of this
 16 infringing conduct to lure customers into a deeper and more lucrative relationship with
 17 CedarCrestone, including for its suspect hosting services.

18 **F. The Terms Of CedarCrestone’s Terminated PartnerNetwork
 19 And Distribution Agreements**

20 74. At all relevant times, CedarCrestone was a member of the OPN through its
 21 OPN Agreement with Oracle. CedarCrestone first entered into an OPN Agreement with Oracle
 22 in 2005. The parties renewed that agreement from time to time, including most recently on or
 23 about November 3, 2011. CedarCrestone and Oracle were also parties to a Full Use Distribution
 24 Agreement (“FUDA”) beginning at least as of October 2, 2008 (when it was referred to as the
 25 Full Use Program Distribution Agreement), and continuing, with periodic renewals, through a
 26 FUDA dated April 4, 2012.

27 75. On September 4, 2012, Oracle terminated CedarCrestone’s OPN
 28 Agreement and FUDA.

1 76. CedarCrestone's OPN Agreement prohibited misrepresentation of
 2 CedarCrestone's relationship with Oracle: "You may not . . . use the Oracle property in a manner
 3 that misrepresents your relationship with Oracle or is otherwise misleading or that reflects
 4 negatively on Oracle."

5 77. CedarCrestone's OPN Agreement and FUDA both explicitly incorporated
 6 by reference Oracle's Partner Code of Conduct and Business Ethics ("Ethics Code"). Both
 7 agreements also provided for immediate termination by Oracle for any violation of the Ethics
 8 Code. For example:

9 You agree to comply with the terms of the Oracle Partner
 10 Code of Conduct and Business Ethics, which is available at
 <http://partner.oracle.com> (log in, select Membership /
 11 Agreements & Policies) You agree that any violation
 12 of this section constitutes just cause for the immediate
 termination by Oracle of this agreement without any
 13 liability incurred by Oracle to you.

14 78. The Ethics Code prohibits illegal conduct by a Partner:

15 This Code is applicable to you as an Oracle Partner, your
 16 resellers, and to all personnel employed by or engaged to
 provide services to you (either "Partner" or "you")
 17 throughout the world. Oracle Corporation and its
 18 subsidiaries ("Oracle") require that you comply with all
 laws and regulations applicable to your business, wherever
 19 conducted, and with this Code.

20 79. The Ethics Code also prohibits unfair and deceptive business practices:

21 Unfair methods of competition and deceptive practices are
 22 also prohibited. Examples of these include making false or
 misleading statements about your or Oracle's products or
 23 services, falsely disparaging an Oracle competitor or its
 24 products or services, [or] making product or service claims
 without facts to substantiate them

25
 26 80. The Ethics Code also prohibits unauthorized copying and use of Oracle's
 27 intellectual property: "You must respect the intellectual property of Oracle and not use Oracle's
 28 patented technology or reproduce copyrighted software, documentation, or other materials

1 without written permission.”

2 81. The Ethics Code also requires that CedarCrestone proactively report to
 3 Oracle any conduct that CedarCrestone believes in good faith to be “an actual, apparent, or
 4 potential violation” of the Ethics Code. The Ethics Code further provides that “Oracle maintains
 5 an ‘open door’ policy with regard to your questions, including any questions related to business
 6 conduct and ethics.” As stated in the Ethics Code, questions or reports regarding violations of
 7 the Ethics Code can be raised through Oracle’s legal counsel, through a 24/7 toll-free helpline, or
 8 online via a website.

9 **G. CedarCrestone Made False And Misleading Statements To
 10 Prospective Customers**

11 82. In addition to the admitted, documented, and ongoing unauthorized
 12 copying and use of Oracle’s intellectual property described above, CedarCrestone *intentionally*
 13 *misrepresented* its relationship with Oracle and otherwise deceived prospective customers.
 14 These misrepresentations included the OKC Proposal (claiming that its tax and regulatory
 15 updates “are developed independently by CedarCrestone” without using Oracle’s competing
 16 updates “as a starting point.”), the TUSD Proposal, and generic marketing flyers that
 17 CedarCrestone provided to prospective customers.

18 83. As another example, CedarCrestone told the City in the OKC Proposal,
 19 “As a Platinum Partner of Oracle, our relationship with Oracle is central to our current and future
 20 successes. The City can rest assured that CedarCrestone provides all services in a manner that is
 21 free of intellectual property infringement.” CedarCrestone further stated, “As an Oracle
 22 Platinum Partner, CedarCrestone will not install any patches or tax updates that the City has not
 23 legally downloaded prior to terminating their Oracle support or take other actions that would
 24 cause the City or CedarCrestone to violate the terms of the City’s PeopleSoft licenses.” In the
 25 same document, CedarCrestone claimed in a chart purportedly “differentiating” itself from
 26 competitors that its “Oracle Platinum Partnership” offered the “Value to Oklahoma City” of an
 27 “Assurance that services are delivered free of intellectual property infringement.” (see excerpt
 28 below)

1 4) Clarify what differentiates your company from your competition.

2 DIFFERENTIATOR	3 VALUE TO OKLAHOMA CITY
4 PEOPLESOFTE Focus	5 Partner whose core business is PeopleSoft
6 DEPTH & BREADTH OF EXPERIENCE	7 "Been there, done that" partner to support City applications
8 CEDARCRESTONE SIZE	9 Unparalleled knowledge base for PeopleSoft support
10 COMPLETE SERVICE OFFERINGS	11 Lowers risk to City by eliminating the need for multiple vendors
12 ORACLE PLATINUM PARTNERSHIP	13 Assurance that services are delivered free of intellectual property infringement
14 PARTNERSHIP FOCUS	15 Enables optimization and enhancement of City's investment

16 84. Each of these statements in the OKC Proposal is false or misleading. As
 17 CedarCrestone knows or should know, CedarCrestone's Oracle partner status did not immunize
 18 it against claims for unauthorized copying or use of Oracle software and support materials. No
 19 agreement between Oracle and CedarCrestone authorizes CedarCrestone to make these
 20 statements to customers, or provides any basis for CedarCrestone to believe them. In fact,
 21 Oracle gave CedarCrestone no permission at all to engage in the software support activities
 22 CedarCrestone pitched in the OKC Proposal. To the contrary, the Ethics Code incorporated by
 23 CedarCrestone's OPN Agreement and FUDA provides that CedarCrestone must "respect the
 24 intellectual property of Oracle and not use Oracle's patented technology or reproduce
 25 copyrighted software, documentation, or other materials without written permission."
 26 CedarCrestone's statements to its customers and prospective customers misrepresented
 27 CedarCrestone's relationship with Oracle and deceived or misled customers and prospective
 28 customers. CedarCrestone knew Oracle had economic relations with these customers, with
 whom Oracle expected to have continuing and advantageous economic relationships with the
 probability of future economic benefit from support service contracts and software licenses.
 Absent CedarCrestone's misrepresentations, these customers would have chosen Oracle for those
 same services.

First Claim for Relief**Copyright Infringement****(Claim By OIC)**

4 85. OIC incorporates by reference each of the allegations in the preceding
 5 paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

6 86. The software and support materials that CedarCrestone copied without
 7 authorization include numerous works protected by the Federal Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101
 8 *et seq.* OIC owns a valid and enforceable copyright in, or an exclusive license to, all of its
 9 software applications and support materials, which are creative works of original authorship.
 10 OIC has pre-existing Certificates of Registration that cover many of the software applications
 11 and support materials taken and copied by CedarCrestone.

12 87. OIC has also obtained, through transfer agreements, all rights, title, and
 13 interest in registered and unregistered copyrights formerly owned by certain PeopleSoft entities.

14 88. OIC owned exclusive rights to each of the copyrights at issue in this case
 15 at a point in time during which CedarCrestone infringed those exclusive rights.

16 89. CedarCrestone has infringed copyrights in Oracle software applications
 17 and support materials, including the applications and materials covered by the certificates
 18 identified, dated, and numbered as follows:

Title of Work	Date of Registration	Registration Number
PeopleSoft HRMS 7.0	December 15, 1998	TX 4-792-577
PeopleSoft HRMS 7.5	December 15, 1998	TX 4-792-575
PeopleSoft 8 HRMS SP1	March 26, 2001	TX 5-501-312
PeopleSoft 8.3 HRMS	February 1, 2002	TX 5-469-032
PeopleSoft 8.8 HRMS	June 11, 2004	TX 6-093-947
PeopleSoft HRMS 8.8 SP1	February 10, 2010	TX 7-065-376
PeopleSoft HRMS 8.9	February 10, 2010	TX 7-065-381
PeopleSoft Financials, Distribution & Manufacturing 7.5	December 15, 1998	TX 4-792-574
PeopleSoft Financials and Supply Chain Management (FIN/SCM) 8.0	November 20, 2000	TX 5-291-439
PeopleSoft Student Administration Solutions 8.0	February 24, 2010	TX 7-077-447

1	Title of Work	Date of Registration	Registration Number
2	SP1		
3	PeopleSoft Campus Solutions 8.9	February 24, 2010	TX 7-077-451
4	PeopleTools 7.5	November 20, 1998	TX 4-792-578
5	PeopleTools 8.10	September 5, 2000	TX 5-266-221
6	PeopleTools 8.44	March 8, 2010	TX 7-092-583
7	PeopleTools 8.45	March 8, 2010	TX 7-092-617
8	PeopleTools 8.46	March 8, 2010	TX 7-092-772
9	PeopleTools 8.47	March 8, 2010	TX 7-092-797
10	PeopleTools 8.48	March 8, 2010	TX 7-092-819
11	PeopleTools 8.50	March 8, 2010	TX 7-092-757

90. Through the acts alleged above, CedarCrestone has violated the exclusive rights of OIC to reproduce and to authorize the reproduction of OIC's copyrighted works, including materials covered by the registrations listed above, by copying Oracle's software applications, copying Oracle's updates and support materials, copying infringing materials created by TomorrowNow, and through other acts of reproduction, all in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 106 and without authorization or license.

91. CedarCrestone has also violated the exclusive rights of OIC to distribute, authorize distribution, create derivative works, and authorize creation of derivative works, of and from OIC's copyrighted works, including materials covered by the registrations listed above, by modifying installations of Oracle software, by creating updates that contain modified Oracle code, by distributing updates to CedarCrestone's customers, and other acts of creation of derivative works and distribution, all in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 106 and without authorization or license.

92. CedarCrestone was not authorized to reproduce, distribute, or create derivative works from Oracle's copyrighted software and support materials except as authorized by Oracle.

93. CedarCrestone's copying and distribution of Oracle's copyrighted software and support materials was more than de minimis.

94. In addition to directly infringing the exclusive rights of OIC, CedarCrestone has contributorily and/or vicariously infringed the exclusive rights of OIC in

OIC's copyrighted works by controlling, directing, intentionally encouraging, inducing or materially contributing to the copying, distribution, or creation of derivative works from OIC's copyrighted works. CedarCrestone obtained a direct financial benefit from the above alleged infringing activities while declining to exercise its right to stop it or limit it.

95. CedarCrestone knew or should have known that reproducing, distributing, and creating derivative works of and from OIC's copyrighted works infringed the exclusive rights of OIC in those materials. CedarCrestone's infringement was willful, as described above.

96. OIC is entitled to damages in an amount to be proven at trial, including actual damages and profits attributable to the infringement not taken into account in computing actual damages under 17 U.S.C. § 504(b). OIC is entitled to statutory damages under 17 U.S.C. § 504(c).

97. CedarCrestone's infringement of OIC's exclusive rights has caused OIC irreparable injury. Unless restrained and enjoined, CedarCrestone will continue to commit such acts. OIC's remedies at law are not adequate to compensate Oracle for these inflicted and threatened injuries, entitling Oracle to remedies including injunctive relief as provided by 17 U.S.C. § 502, and an order impounding or destroying any and all infringing materials pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 503.

Second Claim for Relief

Breach of Contract

(Claim By Oracle America)

98. Oracle America incorporates by reference each of the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

99. CedarCrestone agreed to be bound by the Oracle PartnerNetwork Worldwide Agreement (“OPN Agreement”) beginning at least as of February 1, 2005 and most recently as of November 3, 2011. Beginning at least as of January 19, 2010, the OPN Agreement incorporates by reference Oracle’s Partner Code of Conduct and Business Ethics (“Ethics Code”) and makes a violation of that Ethics Code grounds for immediate termination of the OPN Agreement.

1 100. CedarCrestone also agreed to be bound by the Full Use Distribution
 2 Agreement (“FUDA”), beginning at least as of October 2, 2008 and most recently as of April 4,
 3 2012. At all relevant times, the operative FUDA incorporates by reference Oracle’s Ethics Code
 4 and makes a violation of that Ethics Code grounds for immediate termination of the FUDA.

5 101. Oracle America has performed all conditions, covenants, and promises
 6 required on its part to be performed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the OPN
 7 Agreement and the FUDA, including the Ethics Code.

8 102. CedarCrestone breached the OPN Agreement’s provision prohibiting
 9 CedarCrestone from misrepresenting its relationship with Oracle by making false and/or
 10 misleading statements to prospective customers about CedarCrestone’s products and/or services,
 11 including without limitation by misrepresenting the nature of CedarCrestone’s relationship with
 12 Oracle, by misleading prospective customers as to the (non-existent) benefits of that relationship
 13 to CedarCrestone related to the legality of CedarCrestone’s software support services, and/or by
 14 making false statements about the ways CedarCrestone uses Oracle-authored software and
 15 support materials to provide its services, as described above.

16 103. CedarCrestone breached the OPN Agreement and the FUDA by violating
 17 the term of the Ethics Code requiring CedarCrestone to comply with all laws and regulations
 18 applicable to its business.

19 104. CedarCrestone also breached the OPN Agreement and the FUDA by
 20 violating the term of the Ethics Code prohibiting unfair methods of competition and deceptive
 21 practices. CedarCrestone breached these provisions by making false and/or misleading
 22 statements to prospective customers about CedarCrestone’s products and/or services, including
 23 without limitation by misrepresenting the nature of CedarCrestone’s relationship with Oracle, by
 24 misleading prospective customers as to the (non-existent) benefits of that relationship to
 25 CedarCrestone related to the legality of CedarCrestone’s software support services, and/or by
 26 making false statements about the ways CedarCrestone uses Oracle-authored software and
 27 support materials to provide its services, as described above. CedarCrestone also breached the
 28 same provisions by reproducing, distributing, using, and/or creating unlicensed works derived

1 from Oracle software and support materials, without authorization or license, as described above.

2 105. CedarCrestone breached the OPN Agreement and the FUDA by violating
 3 the term of the Ethics Code requiring CedarCrestone to respect Oracle's intellectual property. It
 4 did so by reproducing Oracle's copyrighted software and support materials without permission,
 5 as described above.

6 106. As a result of CedarCrestone's breach of the OPN Agreement and the
 7 FUDA, including the Ethics Code, CedarCrestone has caused damage to Oracle America in an
 8 amount to be proven at trial.

9 **Third Claim for Relief**

10 **Breach of Contract**

11 **(Claim By Oracle America)**

12 107. Oracle America incorporates by reference each of the allegations in
 13 paragraphs 1-31, 47-50, 65-84, and 98-106 of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

14 108. CedarCrestone agreed to be bound by the licenses and Terms of Use on
 15 Oracle's customer support websites when CedarCrestone accessed or downloaded software and
 16 support materials from Oracle's customer support websites.

17 109. Oracle America has performed all conditions, covenants, and promises
 18 required on its part to be performed in accordance with the terms and conditions of Oracle's
 19 customer support websites' Terms of Use.

20 110. CedarCrestone has breached Oracle's customer support websites' Terms
 21 of Use by, among other things:

- 22 • Accessing software and support materials not expressly licensed by and/or paid
 23 for by CedarCrestone or the customers in whose name CedarCrestone accessed
 24 Oracle's customer support websites and took the software and support materials;
- 25 • Accessing the content available through Oracle's customer support websites, in
 26 the form of the software and support materials, without being an authorized and
 27 designated Oracle technical support contact;

- Using the software and support materials other than in support of a customer's authorized use of Oracle software for which a customer holds a supported license from Oracle;
- Using the software and support materials without a legitimate business purpose;
- Using the software and support materials in ways other than the furtherance of a relationship with Oracle; and
- Accessing or using software and support materials other than for personal, informational or non-commercial purposes.

9 111. As a result of CedarCrestone's breach of Oracle's customer support
10 websites' Terms of Use, Defendants have caused damage to Oracle America in an amount to be
11 proven at trial.

Fourth Claim for Relief

Unfair Competition – Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.*

(Claim By Oracle America)

15 112. Oracle America incorporates by reference each of the allegations in
16 paragraphs 1-84 and 98-111 of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

17 113. CedarCrestone has engaged in unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business
18 acts or practices, including by: (a) intentionally making false and/or misleading statements to
19 prospective customers about CedarCrestone’s products and/or services, including without
20 limitation by misrepresenting the nature of CedarCrestone’s relationship with Oracle;
21 (b) misleading prospective customers as to non-existent consequences of CedarCrestone’s
22 partnership status with respect to the legality of CedarCrestone’s services; (c) making false
23 statements about the ways CedarCrestone uses Oracle-authored software and support materials to
24 provide its services, as described above; (d) engaging in unfair and/or fraudulent conduct that
25 breached CedarCrestone’s OPN Agreement and FUDA, as described above; (e) intentionally
26 interfering with Oracle’s prospective economic advantage; and/or, (f) falsely misrepresenting to
27 Oracle that CedarCrestone proactively disclosed and cured potential and actual infringement of
28 Oracle’s intellectual property while, in fact, CedarCrestone engaged in widespread practices that

1 infringed Oracle's copyrights.

2 114. CedarCrestone committed these unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent
 3 business acts or practices in an effort to gain unfair competitive advantage over Oracle in
 4 competing for the provision of support services to licensees of Oracle's PeopleSoft software.

5 115. These unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business acts or practices offend
 6 public policies against false or misleading statements to potential consumers regarding
 7 commercial products and services, and they are immoral, unethical, oppressive, and/or
 8 unscrupulous, including because they intentionally seek to deceive potential customers about the
 9 value, risks, and legality of CedarCrestone's offerings. Additionally, CedarCrestone expressly
 10 agreed—in the OPN Agreement and FUDA—to comply with the Ethics Code, which defines
 11 unfair methods of competition and deceptive practices to include the CedarCrestone conduct that
 12 Oracle alleges in this cause of action.

13 116. These unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business acts or practices inflict
 14 substantial injury on consumers of CedarCrestone's services, including without limitation by
 15 deceiving them into (a) making a misinformed choice to purchase support services from
 16 CedarCrestone; (b) overestimating the value of such services that actually are not backed by any
 17 of the assurances that CedarCrestone fabricates to extract additional consideration; and, (c)
 18 taking on unknown and undue risk because of CedarCrestone's false statements about the
 19 legality of its services and its use of Oracle's intellectual property. These unlawful, unfair,
 20 and/or fraudulent business acts or practices offer no benefits to consumers or competition that
 21 outweigh these injuries, which cannot reasonably be avoided in part because of CedarCrestone's
 22 knowing deception and misrepresentation with respect to material information.

23 117. CedarCrestone's acts and conduct constitute unfair competition as defined
 24 by California Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*

25 118. As described above, Oracle America has suffered injury in fact and lost
 26 money or property as a result of CedarCrestone's unfair competition, including without
 27 limitation loss of revenue from customers who instead would have chosen to purchase support
 28 services from Oracle America. CedarCrestone's unfair competition also breached

1 CedarCrestone's OPN Agreement and FUDA with Oracle America, and the Ethics Code, as
 2 described above. The OPN Agreement and FUDA identify Oracle's location as Redwood City,
 3 California and Redwood Shores, California, respectively.

4 119. Oracle America has also suffered irreparable injury as a result of
 5 CedarCrestone's unfair competition and, unless CedarCrestone is enjoined from further such
 6 unfair competition, will continue to suffer irreparable injury, such that Oracle America has no
 7 adequate remedy at law.

8 120. CedarCrestone should be compelled to disgorge and/or restore any and all
 9 revenues, earnings, profits, compensation, and benefits it may have obtained in violation of
 10 California Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*, including, but not limited to, returning
 11 any revenue earned from the unlawful and unfair use of Oracle's stolen property, and should be
 12 enjoined from further unlawful and/or unfair business practices.

13 **Fifth Claim for Relief**

14 **Intentional Interference With Prospective Economic Advantage**
 15 **(Claim By Oracle America and OIC)**

16 121. Oracle America and OIC incorporate by reference each of the allegations
 17 in paragraphs 1-84 and 98-120 of this Complaint as though fully set forth here.

18 122. Oracle America and OIC have and had an expectancy in continuing and
 19 advantageous economic relationships with current and prospective purchasers and licensees of
 20 Oracle's support services and software, which are conducted through Oracle America.

21 123. These relationships contained the probability of future economic benefit in
 22 the form of profitable support service contracts and software licenses. Had CedarCrestone
 23 refrained from engaging in the unlawful and wrongful conduct as referenced in paragraph 121,
 24 above, there is a substantial probability that support customers of Oracle America would have
 25 initiated, renewed, or expanded their support contracts and software licenses with Oracle
 26 America, rather than with CedarCrestone.

27 124. CedarCrestone was aware of these economic relationships and intended to
 28 interfere with and disrupt them by wrongfully:

- gaining unauthorized access to the software and support materials available on Oracle America's computer systems through Oracle's customer support websites, in violation of the agreements governing such access, by misrepresenting to Oracle the nature of the services that CedarCrestone provided to its customers, the methods by which CedarCrestone provided services to its customers, and the extent of CedarCrestone's compliance, or lack thereof, with CedarCrestone's obligations to report any actual or potential copyright infringement to Oracle;
- luring Oracle America's and OIC's current and prospective customers by making false promotional and marketing statements regarding CedarCrestone's ability to provide support services for Oracle software that was free from copyright infringement due to CedarCrestone's status as an Oracle partner; and
- using information learned through the improper access to Oracle America's computer systems through Oracle's customer support websites to provide support services to CedarCrestone's customers;

125. CedarCrestone's conduct was wrongful by a measure beyond the fact of the interference itself. CedarCrestone gained unauthorized access to Oracle America's computer systems through Oracle America's password-protected customer support websites, breached the agreements governing access to Oracle's customer support websites, falsely advertised CedarCrestone's services and the impact of its relationship with Oracle, and misrepresented its business practices in order to maintain that same relationship, all in an effort to obtain and retain the current and prospective clients of Oracle America and OIC.

126. This conduct, as alleged above, also constitutes an unfair business practice, in violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*

127. As a result of CedarCrestone's acts, the above-described relationships have been actually disrupted, causing certain current and prospective support customers to contract with CedarCrestone instead of with Oracle America and OIC for those customers' software support and maintenance and, in some cases, for their enterprise software.

128. As a direct and proximate result of CedarCrestone's actions, Oracle

1 America and OIC have suffered economic harm, including, but not limited to, loss of profits
 2 from sales of support services and software licenses to current and potential customers.
 3 CedarCrestone's wrongful conduct was a substantial factor in causing this harm.

4 129. Unless CedarCrestone is restrained by appropriate injunctive relief,
 5 CedarCrestone's actions are likely to recur and will cause Oracle America and OIC irreparable
 6 injury for which there is no adequate remedy at law.

7 130. CedarCrestone's interference with Oracle America's and OIC's
 8 prospective economic advantage with its current and future customers, as described above, was
 9 willful, malicious, oppressive, and in conscious disregard of Oracle America's and OIC's rights,
 10 and Oracle America and OIC are therefore entitled to an award of punitive damages to punish
 11 CedarCrestone's wrongful conduct and deter future wrongful conduct.

12 **Prayer for Relief**

13 WHEREFORE, Oracle respectfully prays for the following:

14 A. For a preliminary and permanent injunction restraining CedarCrestone, its
 15 officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and those in active concert or participation with
 16 it, from the following:

17 (1) Reproducing, distributing, or creating derivative works from
 18 Oracle's software or support materials in any way, including for any business purpose, except as
 19 allowed by express license from Oracle;

20 (2) Facilitating, contributing to, or inducing the reproduction of,
 21 distribution of, or creation of derivative works from any Oracle software or support materials by,
 22 for, or on behalf of, any customer or party, except as allowed by express license by Oracle;

23 (3) Certifying, promoting, advertising, or representing that it is an
 24 Oracle Partner or that Oracle has in any way endorsed or approved its support services; and

25 (4) Otherwise engaging in acts of unfair competition, unfair practices,
 26 or copyright infringement against Oracle;

27 B. For an Order directing CedarCrestone to file with the Court and serve on
 28 Oracle, within 30 days after the service on CedarCrestone of such injunction, a report in writing,

1 under oath, setting forth in detail the manner and form in which CedarCrestone has complied
2 with the injunction;

3 C. For an Order directing CedarCrestone to return Oracle's property,
4 including, without limitation, Oracle's confidential, proprietary, and copyrighted software and
5 support materials that CedarCrestone copied or used without authorization, as set forth in this
6 Complaint;

7 D. For an Order impounding or destroying all infringing materials pursuant to
8 17 U.S.C. § 503;

9 E. For restitution and disgorgement of all ill-gotten gains unjustly obtained
10 and retained by CedarCrestone through the acts complained of in this Complaint;

11 F. For damages against CedarCrestone to be proven at trial;

12 G. For statutory damages against CedarCrestone pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504;

13 H. For an Order awarding Oracle punitive damages in a sum to be determined
14 at trial;

15 I. For prejudgment interest;

16 J. For an accounting;

17 K. For an Order awarding Oracle its attorneys' fees and costs; and,

18 L. For an Order awarding Oracle such other and further relief as the Court
19 deems just and proper.

20
21 DATED: February 1, 2013

22 Bingham McCutchen LLP

23
24 By: /s/ Geoffrey M. Howard
25 Geoffrey M. Howard
26 Attorneys for Plaintiffs
27 Oracle America, Inc., and Oracle International Corp.
28

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

In accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), Plaintiffs Oracle America, Inc. and Oracle International Corp. demand a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

DATED: February 1, 2013

Bingham McCutchen LLP

By: /s/ Geoffrey M. Howard
Geoffrey M. Howard
Attorneys for Plaintiffs
Oracle America, Inc. and Oracle International Corp.